



# THE BRITISH COLONIST.

Friday Morning, January 4, 1867

## TO ADVERTISERS.

Transfers of advertisements must be paid for in advance to insure insertion.

## TO AGENTS.

Settlements of accounts will be required monthly, or quarterly, at the option of the publisher. The amount will be paid at the rate of 10 per cent above the lowest cash rates, and no exception will in future be made to this rule.

**THE BRITISH COLONIST IS THE ONLY PAPER PUBLISHED ON THE ISLAND THAT RECEIVES TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.**

## Reciprocity and Confederation.

The boy who leaves home in search of wealth, looks forward with eagerness, to the day when he can return laden with the fruit of his labor; and when he has secured the object of his toil, nowhere exhibits it with so much pride as at the old homestead. It may be a mere sentiment, ridiculous in the eye of the philosopher; but it is human nature. As colonists, we have a desire to stand well at "home"—to feel that we merit and enjoy the good opinion of the mother country; and no matter how absorbed we may become in the varied pursuits of life—no matter how many seas may roll between us and the dear old land to which we owe allegiance—no matter if decades of years have gone their weary round, bringing misfortune to the many, success to the few—the British American's thoughts are ever turned in the direction of the motherland, trying to sift from the expressions of the "fourth estate" the real sentiments of the English people towards the Colony or Province in which he has settled down. Every British American, when he sees the Colony with which he is connected advancing in wealth and population, interest and importance, turns with a glow of manly pride to watch the effect of its success upon the motherland. Particularly does this feeling prevail at the present day in British North America, where the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States has thrown the provinces upon their own resources, and taught them to depend upon their own exertions rather than upon the amiability of their American neighbors for the preservation of their commercial interests. A late number of the *Westminster Review* contains an able paper on the Reciprocity Treaty, which does not deny that that measure has proved of great advantage to the provinces. "In 1851," says the writer, "Canada had no railways in operation; the ten years between 1850 and 1860, witnessed the construction of 2093 miles; Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have built over 300 miles also. Five years ago there were only two coal mines being worked in Nova Scotia; now there are thirty. In 1850, only 95,000 tons of coals were raised; in 1865, the yield increased to 653,854 tons. The gold product of 1865 was twenty-five per cent. over that of preceding years, the amount taken out in that year being equal to \$460,000; the imports having risen from \$8,448,042 in 1862, to \$14,381,662 in 1865; while there were exported \$7,000,000 worth of her own productions—more in proportion than Canada ever sent out in one year. And this enterprising province now has 3898 vessels of a registered worth of \$13,347,500 engaged in trade. The revenue of New Brunswick in 1850 was \$416,348; by 1860 it had doubled. In one year \$175,000 had been expended in building roads. The other provinces have advanced materially, every year exhibiting an increase of exports and imports. Newfoundland, with its 130,000 people, of whom 30,000 are hardy sailors employed in the fisheries, has a revenue higher in proportion to the population than any of the British North American provinces." The wonderful strides which the provinces have taken is attributable in the main to the influence of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, which was only the other day abrogated, and the repeal of which, it has been frequently asserted, would destroy the trade of the provinces and reduce them, if they remained appendages of the British Crown, to the low level that they occupied sixteen years ago. The high protective tariff which the abrogation of the Treaty has imposed on articles of foreign production imported into the United States, it was expected would coerce the Canadians into Annexation. Canada, with its 1000 miles of frontier, would be a valuable acquisition to the United States now, when they are attempting to wall themselves in by the imposition of protective duties. Canada and the lower provinces may become the distributing depot for foreign goods over the whole Continent. If Canada went into the Union, the other provinces, and the vast Red River territory, could not long resist the pressure. And were Britain to lose her foothold in America, a non-intercourse policy, such as that advocated in the United States Senate by Senator Chandler, extending from the Rio Grande to Labrador, would carry with it serious consequences to British commerce. But the loyalty of the British Americans has never shone out stronger or

brighter than under the extraordinary pressure brought to bear by the powerful neighbor which almost overshadows with its greatness our great mother. It is true that upon provincial lumber, grain, breadstuffs, wool, coal and fish, the doors of the American market have been closed and double-locked; but there has been no repining or despairing on the part of our Eastern brethren—no cry of "Annexation" raised among them. On the contrary, what do we find the Canadians doing? To counteract the policy of the United States, the Provinces have sent out commissioners to the West Indies and to Brazil, seeking to substitute new markets for that from which it seems to be determined to exclude them; and so far the prospects are encouraging. In addition to this, they contemplate a readjustment of their tariffs so as to make their country the cheapest to live in, and the most attractive to foreign labor and foreign capital. No retaliatory measures are threatened. The disposition is to throw off every shackles that fettered trade. It is thought, therefore, and with good reason, that the disturbance of colonial trade will be but temporary. Even taking it for granted that high protective tariff will be efficacious in sealing up the United States against the staples of the Provinces, the Colonists can look confidently to the establishment of an intercolonial trade, and a direct foreign trade, which shall make up for all that they have lost, and relieve them from the embarrassments of a supposed dependency. The maritime provinces will take Canadian flour, and will send in return coal and fish, without needing the United States merchants to act as middlemen. Instead of sending provincial lumber, grain and fish to New York, to be thence exported by United States shippers to Brazil, Cuba, the West Indies, Hayti, Australia, Peru and Africa, the colonist will henceforth have a greater share of the products of his own country. Thus, instead of the abrogation of the treaty proving a means of coercing the Provinces into the Union, it has had the effect of making them more self-reliant, more vigorous and more loyal to the British Crown. It has taught the people that if they would establish their commerce on an enduring basis, they must not rely upon the whims and caprices of a powerful rival. The merchant, the mechanic and the farmer were prepared for the new order of things before the expiration of the treaty, and the wisdom of confederation became apparent to those who before had looked upon the scheme with coldness. The Provinces now feel that they are no longer isolated settlements, but vigorous communities having interests in common which make the prosperity of one the prosperity of all. They know more of each other now, and the instincts of a common nationality urge them to provide against a common danger. Times have changed since they appeared first at Washington to solicit reciprocity in trade. Then they were weak and poor; now they are vigorous and well to do. Then they were insignificant and spiritless; now they feel that their country has a splendid destiny, and they are ready to lay a bold hand on the commerce of more than one Continent.

## Licensing Court.

(Before the Stipendiary Magistrate and the Mayor.)

**Occidental**—Mr Green applied for a license in the name of John C. Keenan.

Mr Ring, instructed by Mr Bishop, evicted on behalf of Messrs Chilovich & Radovic, the latter of whom held a license to sell in the saloon in question.

Mr Green maintained that the holder of the license had abandoned his right to oppose by giving up possession of the premises, and he asked the bench to grant a temporary license to sell until the application for a new license could be made in due form.

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# Prince of Wales FROM LONDON

THE

# Hudson Bay Comp'y

OFFER FOR SALE,

# The Cargo OF THE ABOVE SHIP.

# Dry Goods, Clothing, &c

BAGS—Gunny and Dundee, carpet and black leather.

BAILEY—Blue, green, scarlet and red.

BLANKETS—White and colored, 24, 34 and 44.

CARPETS—J. Crossley &amp; Son's Brussels, tapestry, Dutch and twilled hem.

CAMBRIC—Turkey red and linen glass cloth.

CLOTH—Superfine blue, black, scarlet, black and white, beaver, superfine black and fancy dressing, 26 and 32 inches wide.

COTTON—26 and 32 inches wide. Herring's bleached long cloth assorted, 6<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> and 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, tawny printed, 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> navy blue, regatta, glazed lining and furniture chintz.DIAPER—3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> bleached table and nursery.DRAPEL—1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> blue.

HERRING—24 and 32 inches wide, 27 in Osnaburg.

MAITLA—SS—Satin and double hair.

NAPKINS—3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> and 6<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> inch table.

SHEETING—72 and 99 in crofton and linen, 46 in Russia and 27 in duck.

STROUDS—White, blue, sea and green.

TOWELS—White and brown Turkish, bleached and bleached.

THICKS—Colored, black, white and Brooks' red.

TICKING—13-16 cotton, black and white wadding.

BRAID—Black and colored mohair.

CLOTHES—Men's and ladies' under wear.

CASSINET—Black and fancy.

CLOTHES—White cambric, assorted sizes.

COVERS—Colored woolen damask and printed.

CORSELS—Ladies' assorted.

DAISANS—Colored assortments and trimmings.

FLONKINS—Gingham, Ladies' head dresses.

FLUTTER—Black and colored ostrich, black fox tail and scarlet marten.

FLANNER—Baring, chintz, Welsh, white and colored Saxony.

GNGH—Derry and fancy Scotch.

GLOVES—Ladies', Men's and Children's cloth; colored and white kid.

HATS—Ladies' and Girls' fashionable trimmed new.

HOSIERY—Ladies' and Girls', a large assortment.

HOODS—do do opera.

MANTLES—do cloth and postilion jackets.

HANDKERCHIEFS—Bandanna, coral and coral silk, 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> and 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> square.

HANSES—Brassards, tapestry and velvet.

HOLLANDS—14 brown, bull mandie and window.

LINEN—14 Irish.

MERINO—Black and colored French, and delicate.

NETS—Ladies' hair, assorted colored and black and white.

QUILTS—White and colored bed.

SHAWLS—Pastey, woolen tartan, shepherd's plaid and black cashmere.

SKIRTS—Ladies' balmaral.

TRIMMINGS—Ladies' dress assorted, black and white crista.

WINGS—14 Aberdeen.

BELTS—Men's black leather, scarlet and colored.

BRACES—Men's India rubber and white cotton.

CAPS—Men's blue and black forage, military and navy.

COMFORTERS—Men's heavy scarlet and colored woolens.

COAT—Men's Milton, tweed, dove and black cashmere, blue print, white &amp; brown beaver over.

CLOAKS—Men's fancy dove, blue and brown beaver, black.

CRAVATS—Men's black and fancy silk, and paisley.

HATS—Men's and boy's colored and black felt.

HOSIERY—Men's and boys', a large assort.

JACKETS—Men's blue plaid and seamens' plaid.

SHIRTS—Men's and boys' blue, grey and scarlet, serge, Melton, tweed, dove and black and white, white and grey, bandos, scarf and waist coat and merino under.

SUTTS—Men's and boy's heavy fancy dove and tweed.

TROUSERS—Men's fancy tweed and dove, blue plaid, tweed drill, Bedford cord, drab and white mohair and canvas overalls; Boys' fancy tweed and dove.

ESQUISSES—Men's super fine black and blue cloth, and fancy dove.

BOOTS—Men's Blucher, calf Wellington, wafer-tan sea and elastic side; Ladies' calf, glove and glazed kid elastic side M E; Girl's calf, glove and glazed kid elastic side M E.

Provisions and Oilman's Stores

STORES

ALMONDS—Jordan and soft shell.

BALLET—Bolton's patent in 1lb. tins; best kind and most delicious.

URCHINS—Pears in 14 lbs tins.

CANOLAS—Price's patent Belmont sperm.

COFFEE—English chocolate.

CHEESE—Cheese and English loaf.

CHICORY—In tins.

GROATS—Robinson's patent 1 lb tins.

HAMS—Best London, from April to December, 1865, inclusive; the Edinburgh, from April, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, and the London Quarterly for the year 1865, at the rate of \$1.00 a year for each or any Review.

OIL—Best Florence in dashes.

OATMEAL—In tins and flasks.

PEAS—Split in cases.

PEPPERS—Candied citron, lemon and orange.

PICKLES—Cross &amp; Blackwell's p'st and q'st.

RAISINS—Assorted and mixed.

RICE—Patent and bold clean.

SALT—Fine basket and refined salt-petre.

SAUCES—Lea &amp; Perrin's Worcester and ass't.

SPICES—Cloves, Cinnamon, ginger, Mace and Nutmeg.

SUGAR—Lemon, barley, English crushed and raw.

SAGO—Best pearl.

TAPIOCA—Best.

TEA—Best Ceylon and Young Hyson.

VINEGAR—Bordeaux, white wine and malt.

## Liquors, &c.

ALE—Bass Pale, quarts, in cases of 4, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100 in long-heads.

Aleppo's Pale, 100.

BRANDY—United Vineyard dark and pale, 100, 120, 140, 160, 180, 200, 220, 240, 260, 280, 300.

Honey's Pale, 100, in quarts and cases.

Marlins' Pale, 100.

Port Wine, 100, in quarts and cases.

RUM—In puncheons.

WHISKIES—Irish and Scotch, in 1/2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

WINE—In puncheons.

WHISKIES—Irish and Scotch, in 1/2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

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